

DESCRIPTIONS OF ONE NEW GENUS AND THREE NEW
SPECIES OF ICHNEUMON FLIES.

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This paper is based upon material determined for the above Bureau. The material involved is now to be found in the collections of the United States National Museum, from which institution these proceedings issue.

CÆLOIDES BRUNNERI, new species.

Female.—Length 4 mm.; compared with *Cæloides pectinator* Say, which it closely resembles. This species may be distinguished by the almost straight suture between the second and third dorsal segments, the shallow furrow along the lateral edge of the second dorsal segment and the reddish head.

Male.—Length 3 mm.; very as in the female.

Type.—Cat. No. 14156, U.S.N.M., female and male.

Type-locality.—Columbia Falls, Montana. On authority of Dr. A. D. Hopkins this species was reared from *Dendroctonus pseudo sugæ* under Hopk. No. 8563, May 23, 1911. Upon the suggestion of Doctor Hopkins this species is named after Mr. J. Brunner, who reared the specimens concerned in drawing up the above description.

A series of specimens show some latitude in length. The smallest male being approximately 1.5 mm., the smallest female 3 mm. long in a series of five females and five males.

Genus MEGARHOGAS Szepligeti.

Megarhogas SZEPLIGETI, Gen. Ins., fasc. 22, p. 83. Two species originally included.

Type.—*Megarhogas longipes* Szepligeti by present designation.

As represented by the following species the malar line in this genus is apparently a little shorter than the width of the mandibles at base; looked at from the side the eye is at least twice as wide as the average width of the cheeks; propodeal spiracles round, recurrent vein received by the first submarginal cell.

MEGARHOGAS THERETRÆ, new species.

Female.—Length 7.5 mm.; compared with the original description of the genotype of this genus the present species differs as follows: Head sculptured, stramineous, region between the antennæ black, antennæ brownish, longer than the body; dorsulum almost polished, its lobes mostly brownish, otherwise stramineous, the posterior half with a median longitudinal furrow; propodeum not keeled, mostly punctate; radius in hind-wings not bisinuate; abdomen dorsally without a median keel except for an ill-defined one at base of first segment, second segment approximately two-thirds the length of the first, third segment without circumscribed anterior lateral corners; thorax and its appendages and the abdomen mostly stramineous to yellowish, wings brownish with a rather washed-out appearance in the radial cell and in the membranous area below the second sub-marginal cell.

Male.—Notably differs from the female in having the second and third joints of the maxillary palpi present, in the dry specimens, as apparently collapsed sacules of rather cuneiform outline with the angles rounded off, thus contrasting greatly with the simple palpi in the female; in most other particulars there is an apparently complete similarity to the female.

Type.—Cat. No. 14157, U.S.N.M., female and male.

Type-locality.—Medan, Deli, Sumatra, where on authority of Doctor de Bussey this species was reared from the larvæ of the moth *Theretra celerio* Linnæus.

Among twenty-two paratopotypes selected from over two hundred specimens there is a noticeable variation in color and size, some of the female paratopotypes being rather suffused with brownish above, whilst in the male paratopotypes there is a tendency toward a fading out of the tegument and a coincident decrease in length, one specimen being only 4 mm. long.

ZALEPTOPYGUS, new genus.

Related to *Leptopygus* (Foerster) Thomson, from which it may be readily distinguished by the apex of the propodeum overlapping the upper face of the hind coxæ to a point at or beyond the middle of the same, by a break in the occipital carina such as is found in *Cremastus* Gravenhorst and by the greatest diameter of the lateral ocelli in the male being as great or nearly as great as the ocellocular line or greater than the same as is the case in (*Porizon*) *Z. orbitalis* Cresson. The affinities of this genus in the head, etc., are with *Cremastus* Gravenhorst Foerster, when we ignore the venation as described in Foerster's classification. But still greater is the affinity with *Pristomerus* Holmgren when we ignore the armature or lack of armature of the hind femora, the venation, and the head. In brief, then, in the more

satisfactory characters found in the thorax the affinities are with *Cremastus*, *Pristomerus*, and *Leptopygus*. With reference to the propodeum the closest relationship is with *Leptopygus* as represented by the genotype of *Leptopygus* or *Leptopygus harpurus* (Gravenhorst).

Type.—*Zaleptopygus obereæ*, new species.

ZALEPTOPYGUS OBEREÆ, new species.

Female.—Length 11.5 mm.; sheaths of the ovipositor 4 mm. long; bears a close resemblance to *Zaleptopygus orbitalis* Cresson from which it may be distinguished by the areola being virtually as long as the petiolarea, in the thorax which is apparently twice as long as high, in the almost quadrate lower division of the metapleuræ; also not as brightly ornamented as in *Z. orbitalis* Cresson, although the ornamentation follows a similar pattern, and in the darker appendages, the wings being distinctly brownish and not almost whitish as in *Zaleptopygus orbitalis* Cresson.

Male.—Length 10.5 mm.; very similar to the female but with a yellow spot on the face and with the scape partly yellow beneath.

Type.—Cat. No. 13798, U.S.N.M.

Type-locality.—Chicago, Illinois.

“Parasite of *Oberea tripunctata*” according to Mr. A. A. Girault, from whom the species was received.